people being well alive to the indispensable necessity of educating their children, there would be no opposition from any quarter. The only desire of the people was that they should have a hand in the administration of such a fund. Sanitation, maintenance of roads and medical relief might also be left to local bodies, Government helping such bodies with a contribution proportionate to the revenue of each taluk and its requirements.

Dewan's reply.—The suggestions of the Member are receiving the attention of Government already. A Bill will be shortly introduced in the Legislative Council.

121. Desirability of revising the pay of grant-in-aid teachers and placing them on an equal footing with the teachers in Government Schools.

Mr. K. I. Kochippan Mapila (Member, Nominated) dwelt upon the responsibility of primary school masters in the education of the young and the necessity of placing them on a better footing. It was in 1042 that private effort in the field of education was begun to be encouraged. In 1055, when there were 228 Government schools with 11,572 pupils, the number of grant-in-aid schools was 349 with 16,224 pupils. Between 1055 and 1065 the number of Government schools was reduced by one, while the grant-in-aid schools increased from 349 to 628, the number of pupils in the latter schools having also risen to 30,901. At the end of 1065 there were 1,007 grant-in-aid schools with 41,979 pupils. When the year 1085 closed, the private grant-in-aid schools had reached the high figure of 1,311. The pay of the teachers was Rs. 7, Rs. 8 and Rs. 10. It was at that time that the Educational Code came into force and with it began an era of decline in the number of aided institutions. From 1086 to 1090 several schools were closed, but many had come into existence since then as a result of the substantial encouragement and the sympathetic policy of the present Government. The large expenditure on education was mostly shared by the departmental schools in the shape of land acquisitions, pensions, maintenance, etc., which could be avoided to a great extent, if private effort had been encouraged. The sanctioned pay of a teacher in an aided school was Rs. 6 per mensem or 5 chs. 8 c. per day. What misery that low paid class of teachers was suffering it was not possible to describe. The Member then expatiated on the different treatment accorded to private schools from that given to departmental schools. In conclusion, he summarised his suggestions thus :—

(1) The pay of teachers in aided schools should be made the same as that in Government schools, due regard being had to qualifications and service.

(2) The teachers in private aided schools should be given, when on leave, the same allowances as were being paid to their comrades in departmental schools.

(3) There should be the same restrictions in aided schools in the matter of admission as were being enforced in departmental schools.

(4) When teachers are appointed in departmental schools, preference should be given to the claims of those already in private schools.

(5) Grants to teachers in recognised schools should be regulated by the qualification and the service of the individuals concerned.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

122. Muslim education in Travancore.

Mr. P. S. Mahomed (Member, Nominated) conveyed the thanks of the community for allowing a non-official Mahomedan being nominated as a member of the reconstituted Legislative Council and for the concessions sanctioned in G. O. No. E 1989, dated 31st May 1919. The Member also expressed the gratification of the community at the appointment of Mr. Sulaiman Sahib B. A. as Mahomedan Inspector of Schools. He then urged the following :—

(1) Provision should be made for a separate fund being set apart for Muslim education in the State Budget.

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(2) The time laid down in the G. O. referred to above for the teaching of Arabic was insufficient.

(3) There were at present two English schools for Mahomedans—one at Thiruvithancode and the other at Varkalai (Chirayinkil). The departmental authorities were insisting on the community finding a site and building. That condition should be relaxed, both in respect of Boys' as well as Girls' schools.

(4) The concession in regard to the granting of special intervals as per G. O. No. E. 1989, dated 31st May 1919, should be enforced.

(5) Education should be made compulsory among Muslims, a cess being levied from them, if necessary, and collected along with the land revenue.

(6) The Alleppey Muslim English School was at present being maintained by the Lajnatul Mahomedan Association at a cost of Rs. 1,000 and the Vernacular school for the Muslims was also being held in the English school building. The III Form would have to be opened in the School soon in which case there would be no room. So, their request was that one of the available Government buildings at Alleppey be placed at their disposal for holding the Malayalam school.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

123. Female education in the Kottarakara taluk.

Mr. C. P. Kochukunju Pillai (Member, Kottarakara taluk) described the condition of female education in the taluk and observed that classes up to the 3rd could be thrown open to both boys and girls, and greater facilities thus afforded for more Higher Grade schools being opened and maintained exclusively for girls. The Member then complained that there were only four departmental Girls' schools in the whole taluk of which one alone was of the higher grade. There were also two aided Girls' schools which had only the 2nd and 3rd classes. Further, all the existing schools for girls were situated very near each other. Considerable difficulty was also being experienced by certain classes whose girls could not be admitted into the only higher grade school because of its proximity to the temple and the Palace. It was a grievance to them that they should be asked to put up a building sufficient to accommodate all the classes. They had already exhausted themselves by the construction of buildings for English and Vernacular schools for boys and it was after straining every nerve that they succeeded in satisfying Government in regard to the English High School. About 30 school-houses had already been put up by them in the whole taluk, besides the contribution towards the High School. What they wanted was that more Girls' schools should be opened. Their special request was that an English Lower Grade School for girls should be established at Kottarakara.

Dewan's reply.—In regard to the Higher Grade Vernacular School for Girls, steps are being taken to transfer it to another site accessible to all classes. The other points are noted.

124. Suggestions for the improvement of Tamil education.

Mr. S. Ganapathi Pillai (Member, Trading Classes, Trivandrum) in urging the need for greater attention being paid to Tamil education in the country, suggested the following measures:—

(1) A separate statement should be prepared in respect of Tamil schools and appended to the Administration Report, showing the number of Tamil schools in each taluk, the number of classes in them, and the strength with a memo explaining the variation, if any, in the strength of the schools every year.

(2) Tamil Boys' and Girls' schools should be opened in all Tamil taluks and in important Tamil centres.

(3) The existing Malayalam schools in Tamil centres should be gradually converted into Tamil schools, provision being made for Malayalam students for the study of Malayalam.

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